WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT NOMINATES THE BOSS AND IS REBUKED BY THE SENATE.

THE HEAD OF THE RING NAMED TO LEAD THE NEW DISTRICT GOVERNMENT AND REJECTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY-ONLY SIX VOTES IN HIS FAVOR-POPULAR EXCITEMENT OVER THE RESULT-THE PRESIDENT'S INDIGNATION-EX-SENATOR CATTELL NOMINATED IN PLACE OF THE BOSS-MR. SHEPHERD'S GENERALSHIP IN HIS

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The great event of the day was the nomination of Shepherd to be a member of the Governing Commission of this District, and his overwhelming defeat. The throng which filled the corridors about the Senate Chamber this morning was hardly less dense than yesterday, although, as it was generally expected that the President would postpone the appointment of the Commission until after the adjournment of Congress, there was less of expectation and excitement than on the former occasion. At about 2 o'clock the announcement was made of the nominations, and intense excitement was caused as the report ran through the crowd that Shepherd headed At first it could hardly be believed, but all doubts were in a few minutes removed when the Senate went into Executive session. Mr. Shepherd established himself in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and while his name was under discussion was visited by several Senators who sustained him, by Gen. Babcock, and by many others. Messages were constantly passing between the headquarters of the Boss and those inside the Senate, and he was kept constantly informed of the progress of events. Around the main door of the Senate Chamber an anxious crowd was gathered who pounced upon every one who came from the inside, in the hope of getting the least item of information. The progress of the case was generally though vaguely known, and the crowd settled down long before the doors were opened into the conviction that the nomination would be defeated by at least 10 or 15 majority.

the nominations were taken up for discussion. A disposition was manifested on the part of those opposed to confirmation to say very little, but to reject the nomination of Shepherd at once by a decisive vote. Mr. Allison and Mr. Thucman made short but very strong speeches, abandoning the guarded language they used in their report, and telling the Senate in the plainest terms what the investigation had actually proved. Several other Senators also made brief remarks against confirmation, among them Gen. Logan and Mr. Sherman. For a time it seemed that Shepherd was to have no defenders, but this furned out to be a mistake, for Mr. Sargent esponsed his cause and began a speech which was intended to occupy all the time until the hour of adjournment fixed by both Houses arrived. This was only about three-quarters of an hour distant, but the House, supposing that the Senate would not complete its work at 4 o'clock. sent over a resolution extending the session to 6. To receive this the doors had to be constructively epen, which took Mr. Sargent off his feet. The Senate amended the House resolution by extending the time still further until 9 o'clock, and carried it by so great a majority that the few friends Shepherd bad saw that the temper of the Senate was such that it would stay there all night rather than allow the session to expire without a vote being reached. When the roll-call began there was a rush from the chamber of Republican Senators who have sustained the Ring, but who dared not put themselves on record in favor of his confirmation. The whole number of votes cast was 42, of which six only were for confirmation and 25 against. The announcement of the result caused great excitement about the Capitol. The defeat was so overwhelming that it was almost impossible to realize it at first, and men opened their eyes and drew a long breath as they gave expression to their astonishment

When the result was announced to the President, regard to the Senate are said to have been anything but complimentary. He at once sent in the name of ex-Senator Cattell of New-Jersey, and he was at once confirmed. The Commission as it now stands would be satisfactory were it not for the general belief that its members will not serve, and that on receiving their resignations President Grant will fill their places with members of the old Ring.

The six Senators'who voted in the affirmative are said to have been Messrs. Patterson, Clayton, Spencer, Flanagan, Sargent, and Jones.

PASSAGE OF THE AMENDED UTAH BILL. ITS ADOPTION SECURED BY THE ELIMINATION OF OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES-THE PROVISION PER-MITTING PROOF OF MARRIAGE WITHOUT RECORD OR CERTIFICATE STRICKEN OUT-THE PROVISION EXCLUDING MORMONS FROM THE JURY-BOX

ALSO DEFEATED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 23 .- At 1 o'clock this a. m., in an interval between the reporting of Conference Committees, Mr. Frelinghuysen called up the Utah bill but so eager were Senators to secure attention to subjects in which they had a local interest, that he was unable even to get the bill read before adjournment, half or three-quarters of an hour later. It was, however, made the unfinished business for this morning, and was taken up and passed after a morning hour two hours in length had been devoted to the passage of House bills on the calendar to which no objection was made. The fact that no time was left to debate this bill was a very fortunate circumstance. There can be no doubt that the organization of the courts of Utah has been very imperfect during the past two years, and that some legislation was very desirable, and there were enough Senators who were so strongly opposed to making this an excuse for the wholesale persecution of the Mormons, that they could easily have talked the bill to death, unless its managers agreed to striking out the objectionable features. This Mr. Frelinghuysen and the other members of the Committee would never have agreed to under other circumstances, because there was a clear majority of Senators in favor of passing the bill as it was reported; but they had the choice of postponing the whole subject until next Winter or of eliminating from the measure its most objectionable features. They chose the latter. From the original bill there was stricken, on motion of Mr. Sargent, the following very objectionable provisions. The first was a part of the third section:

When a bill is flied by a woman to declare a marriage or pretended marriage void on account of a previous subsisting marriage of the defendant to another woman the court, or judge thereof, may grant such reasonable sum for alimony and counsel fees as the circumstances of the case will justify, and may likewise by fina decree make such allowance for the tenance of complainant and her children by the defendant as may be just and reasonable; and whenever in any proceeding for divorce or in any civil or in any criminal prosecution it is neces sary to prove the existence of marriage relations be-

challenge to any jurer that he practices polygamy, or The right of appeal is also granted from the Su

of the United States in all prosecutions for capital offenses, or for bigamy. In the House the Senate amendments to the bill

preme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court

were taken up and passed. THE BULLNESS OF DISSOLUTION.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE RATES FINALLY FIXED-CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEFT TO DIE-SOUNDING OF ADMINISTRATION PRAISES AND MR. COX'S CRUEL INTERRUPTION-GEN, BUTLER CUT OFF FROM . FINAL WAR DANCE-CLOSING SCENES.

Washington, June 23 .- To-day, although the last of the session, was by no means the most prolific of important events or noteworthy doings. The main business of the House had been pretty theroughly disposed of within the last few days, and all that remained to be attended to was the confirmation of a few belated conference reports and the tying up the various adds and ends of the legislative web that were hanging loose. The first important action of the day was on the conference report of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, but this was soon disposed of. The points of the bill, as settled in conference and agreed to by both Houses, are that the postage on newspapers published weekly or more frequently is to be two cents per pound; that on publications issued less frequently than once a week, three cents per pound; that the prepayment on them is to be compulsory after the 1st of January, 1875; that the postage on public documents is to be 10 cents a volume, and on The Congressional Record one cent a number, and that in these and all other cases the postage is to be prepaid. Weekly newspapers are to pass free through the mails in the county in which they are published. The next important action of the House was on

the conference report of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but as there was no explanation given of the points of the report, the House had to vote in happy ignorance of the provisions of the bill. One point about it was drawn out by a question of Gen. Butler's, that it maintains absolute silence in respect to the Civil Service Reform Commission. It makes no appropriation for it, as the Senate proposed, and it does not repeal the law on the subject, as the House had voted to do, but, to use Gen. Butler's sententious phrase, "Civil Service reform is simply left to die instead of being killed." In connection with this, the last of the Appropriation bills, Mr. Garfield of Obio, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, gave a brief review of general appropriation bills passed at the present session, from which it appeared that their aggregate falls short by some \$2,000,000 of the aggregate of the corresponding bills of last session. Then followed a little party love-feast, in which Messrs. Dawes and Kasson of the Ways and Means Committee eulogized their own and Mr. Garfield's Committees, and drew a fayorable picture of the financial condition of the country ; but Mr. Cox of New-York, that enfant terrible of Democracy, rudely broke in upon the mutual admiration society, made fun of its solemn speeches, and denounced them as so much bosh, intended to "soft-sawder" the votes at the coming election. Triumphant as Gen. Butler felt at the idea of some Civil Service reform left to die of inanition, he tried to get up a war dance over his victim by a bill to give preference to discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows, mothers, daughters, and sisters, in all Civil Service appointments, but another New-York Democrat, Mr. Creamer, interposed an objection, on the ground that Gen. Butler had performed quite enough in the humbugging line this session; and as motions to suspend the rules were not in order-for the House is now acting under such a rule in the transaction of business on the Speaker's table-Gen. Butler was fain to be content with the glory of having made the proposition, which he seemed to like so well that he renewed it once or twice.

The Speaker's desk was pretty well cleared off by the action of the last two days. Very few of the bills upon it were passed, however, most of them having been referred to their appropriate Committees. The impeachment resolutious against Durell and Busteed were not called up. Remarkably enough, the last act of the House was the graceful one of clemency, being the passage of the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of James L. Pugh of Alabama. Mr. Rainey of South Carolina was prepared to object, but, under the friendly influences of the occasion, he forebore to do so, and the bill was passed. Then came the hour of dissolution. Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, who had been of the Committee to wait on the President, reported, with some grim humor, that the President had nothing more to communicate to Congress, and had given the Committee a parting salutation. The Speaker's hammer rose, and, with the expression of good wishes, he declared the final adjournment of the first session of the XLIIId Congress. After he came down on the floor, the members lingered a long time in bidding each other good-by and in taking a most friendly farewell of the Speaker; and thus the curtain fell on the last scene of the "Comedy of

REPORT ON THE SAFE BURGLARY CON-SPIRACY.

THE COMMITTEE DENOUNCE IT AS A PLOT AGAINST AN INNOCENT CITIZEN-SUGGESTIONS TO FACILI-TATE MEASURES AGAINST THE CULPRITS-THE GUILT OF THE SECRET SERVICE OFFICERS CLEARLY ESTABLISHED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The burglary and safe obbery in the office of the District Attorney of Washington was the subject of a report in the House by Judge Wilson of the Joint Investigating Committee. The report intimates without actually affirming it, that the conspiracy by or in connivance with two of the Treasury detectives, had for its object to implicate falsely in crime one of the petitioners, Mr. Columbus Alexander, and it provides for supplying the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury back copies of the testimony taken, in order that these officials may take due action against

TEXT OF THE REPORT. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The Joint Select Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia peretofore instructed to inquire into the so-called safe burgiary, report that they have diligently endeavored to make the investigation required by the resolution, and in doing so have examined a number of witnesses, and have learned the pames of other witnesses who ought to be exam ined, but whose attendance they have not been able up to this time to procure. The testimony taken is in many material respects conflicting and irreconcila-ble, and in some important particulars the contradictions cannot be accounted for upon any theory of mistake or want of memory in the conflicting witnesses. The testimony satisfies the Committee that one of the objects of the burglary was falsely to implicate Columbus Alexander, one of the memorialists; but in the absence of the testimony of the witnesses hereinbefore referred to, whose attendance has not been procured, it would be in the opinion of the Committee improper tween two persons, it shall not be necessary to prove the same by the production of any record or certificate of the marriage, but evidence of cohabitation netween the parties as husband and wife, and the acts, conduct, deciarations, and admissions of parties shall be admissible, and the marriage may be established like any question of fact.

The next formed a part of the fourth section, as fallows:

And on the trial of any prosecution for adoltery, big-smy, or polygamy, it shall be a good cause of principal and of the committee timperson of persons are guilty might be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be brought to the next formed a part of the fourth section, as fallows:

And on the trial of any prosecution for adoltery, big-smy, or polygamy, it shall be a good cause of principal and the committee timproper for the middle improper, for reasons that will be brought to the network of the committee timproper of the Dustrict appropriate \$1.250,000 for paving the roadway in front of the Dustrict of the Capitol, etc.; \$11,000 for supplies for the Yankton the Capitol, etc.; \$11,000 for extending the Washington City Hall them that any particular person or persons are guilty might be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwise if not improper, for reasons that will be unwis

therefore, report the testimony and the following resolu-tion, and ask to be discharged from the further consider-

tion, and ask to be discharged from the automotatives be sad be aston of this subject:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be sad be is hereby instructed to transmit to the Sceretary of the Treasmry and to is hereby instructed to transmit to the Sceretary of the Treasmry and to is hereby instructed to a copy of the evidence taken by the Joint Scient Committee in relation to the affairs of the District of Columbia, so far as the same relates to the late robberg of the safe in the office of the United States Altorney for the District of Columbia, for their formation and galance.

The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and the motion was agreed to.

WHITELY AND NETFLESHIP'S GUILT CLEARLY IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The letters and telerrams, together with the testimony alluded to by the Committee in their report, show that both Col. Whiteley and his chief assistant, Nettleship, were concerned in the conspiracy to falsely implicate Columbus Alex-ander. Whiteley, in his first examination, several weeks since, swore that he had held no con munication with Hays. Hays swore positively that he was sent to Washington

munication with Hays. On the other manuflays swore positively that he was sent to Washington by Whiteley, and that, not finding Nettleship at the Metropolitan Hotel where he was told he would meet him, he telegraphed to Whiteley, informing him that no one was here. Whitely swore he never received such a telegram, but the manager of the Frank lin Telegraph Co. produced the telegram from Hays to Whiteley. It is as follows:

To H. C. Whiteley. To Bleeckrest, New Fork.

No one here. What shall I do!

The mr mager of the Telegraph Company at New-York produced the telegraph messenger's book showing that this telegram was received and receipted for by Whiteley. Hays also swore that about the 18th of April he telegraphed to Nettleship from New-York that the man Whitely had selected to blow open the Assistant District Attorney's safe would not come for the money offered. Nettleship testified that he never received such a dispatch. This morning the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New York produced the original telegram from Hays to Nottleship, sent from New York. It reads as follows:

To J. C. Nattranir, Over House, Washington City, D. C. Parties won's will to the price. Want a toward dollars. Will send by 9 a m. tran to-morney. M. Hays. Col. Ben. Perley Poore and R. B. Nixon, experts in

New York. It reads as follows:

Metroprolutas Hotel, New-Tonk, April 15, 1874.

To J. C. Nattleane, Over House, Washington City, D. C.
Parties won't sell for the price. Wanta thousand dellars, Will send
by 9 a.m. train to-morrow.

Col. Ben. Perley Poore and R. B. Nixon, exports in
handwriting, testified that in their judgment the anonymous letter received by Harrington, informing him
that his safe was to be blown open, was in Nettleship's
handwriting. The testimony of Newcombe, Waitely, Nettleship, and several other operators in the secret service,
shows clearly that an effort was made by Whiteley and
Nettleship to keep Hays out of the way until they could
use him as a witness in their interest. Newcombe had interviews with him in Canada by direction of Whiteley
and Nettleship also visited him there. They evidently supposed that Hays would testify as
they wanted him to do. In this they were
deceived, for Hays used the various letters
and telegrams he had received from Nettleship and
Newcombe to fasten their guilt upon them. The testmony of Nettleship also discloses the fact that he had
been in communication with Hays in Canada before he
appeared before the Committee the first time. The elerk
of the Owen House also testified that he noticed
Nettleship in company with a German who answers to
the description of the man who was engaged with Hays
"in setting up the lob ou Alexander." He also testified
that he received and receipted for the telegram from
Hays to Nettleship of the date of April 15, 1874.

IMPORTANT APPROPRIATIONS PASSED.

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATION FOR THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE SUSTAINED-THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ALLOWED TO LIVE, BUT GIVEN NOTHING TO LIVE ON-FOUR HUNDRED THOU-SAND DOLLARS FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE SOUTHERN INUNDATIONS-APPROPRIATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS, THE PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM-HOUSE, THE CINCINNATI PUBLIC BUILDING, &C., &C.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The report of the Com-

mittee of Conference on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill having been agreed to by both the House and Senate, makes the following settlement of disputed points:

The House agrees to the Senate amendment advancing \$1,300,000 to the District of Columbia for the payment of the July interest on the bonded debt, and the payment of the employes of the District Government, &c., but a proviso is inserted that \$75,000 of this sum shall be reserved for the payment of employed by the Board of Public The Senate recedes from its amend-increasing the appropriation for the ment increasing the appropriation for the New-York Post-Office building from \$1,394,000 to \$1,750, 000, so the appropriation for this purpose stands as fixed by the House. Neither House would concur in the action of the other regarding the Civil Service Commission and appointments, so that the action relating to this subject is altogether omitted. The law under which the Civil Service Commission exists is not repealed, but no appropriation is made for continuing its or paying its expenses. The Benate recedes from its amendment proposing peal last year's law, which appropriated \$600,000 for replacing worn-out National bank notes, &c., so that the balance of that appropriation is still available. The House concurs in the Senate provisions for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Southern rivers, with an amendment reducing the amount from \$500,000 to \$400,000. The Senate recedes from its proposition to increase the appropriation for the new State, War and Navy Department building from \$700,000 to \$950,000, so that no provision is made for the beginning of the north wing of said building.

The following Senate amendments are agreed to by the House, and therefore become law:

Pixing the compensation of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Commissioner of Customs at \$4.500 each per annum; appropri ating \$342,304 for establishing new life-saving stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, as authorized by a law of the present Congress; authorizing the employment of thirteen clerks in the office of the Controller of the Currency, the cost to be reimbursed by the National banks : providing \$10,000 for the destruction of retired notes by the maceration process; appropriating \$40,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue of Nathaniel Greene; \$10,000 for urchase of works of art for the capitol ; \$60,000 for the clerks and temporary clerks in the office of the United States Treasurer; \$25,000 for observing the transit of Venus; \$10,000 for the collection of information regarding the fur trade of Alaska; \$32,236 for the Board of Health of the District of Columbia; \$60,000 for surveying public lands in Oregon, being an increase of \$20,000; \$200,000 for the improvement of Capitol Grounds according to the plans of Fred Law Olmsted; \$10,000 for fitting up the basement of the Post-Office Department; \$29,000 for the Columbia Deaf and Dumb Asylum Building; \$25,000 for the building of the Women's Christian Associations; \$25,00 for the Little Sisters of the Poor; \$0,000 for A lighthouse at Rockport harbor, Maine; \$16,000 for a lighthouse on Kedges Strait, Chesapeake Bay; reappropriating the unexpended balance of the appropriation for a lighthouse and fog signal at Point Format, Cal.; appropriating \$15,000 for building a relief lightship for general service; \$5,000 for experiments regarding fog bells, &c. ; \$20,000 for experiments with breech-loading cannon; \$30,000 for Winter quarters for troops near Red Cloud and Whetstone Agencies \$25,000 for presents for the Sionx Indians on condition that they shall relinquish their treaty rights to hunt in Nebraska; \$10,000 for the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children in the District of Columbia: \$50,000 for continuing the work on the new jail in the District of Columbia; \$2,000 for plans for library accomm \$11,000 for machinery and fitting up the new mint build ing at San Francisco; \$34,500 for fitting up the refinery in the same place; \$30,000 for repairing the old mint buildings at San Fran-cisco, for the Sub-Treasury and other Govern: ment officers; \$40,000 for wages and expenses of the Caron City mint, Nevada, and \$25,000 for incidental expenses of the Memphis Assay Offlice; also, reappropriing the unexpended balances for repairs of the ciad Miantoneman at Mare Island Navy-Yard, California and other iron-clads elsewhere for a public building at Covington, Ky.; for a bublic building at Nasville, Tenu. with an increase of the amount to \$375,000, and limiting the total cost of the Philadelphia Custom-house and Post-Office to \$1,000,000, and of the Cincinnati public building to \$3.500,000. The appropriations, as fixed by the House for these two buildings, namely, \$750,000 and \$60,000, respectively, are retained. The senate recodes from its proposed amendments to

letter recommending that the Legislature defer its sessions during the inquiry. When the Legislative Hall was fitted up two or three years ago charges of great extravagance were made, with intimation that there had been pretty heavy percentages paid, and when the Legislature was abolished, the thrifty members who had been deprived of all perquisites, bent their longing vision to the equipments of the hall. One member took his chair and desk; another punctual member walked off with the valuable clock; another was in need of a mirror; another wanted some soap and finger brushes; another needed a cushioned seat and a water cooler; another wanted the costly chairs; and so in this eccentric way everything was carted off. The porter in charge of the hall demurred to the removal of the clock by the Hon. Andrew Gleason, at which that honorable gentleman became extremely angry, and finally brought an order reading as follows:

ing the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board over the

Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers and the proviso that all tolls on vessels entering or leaving Thunder Bay

River, Michigan, shall be abolished after the lighthous

is completed. The three foregoing items therefore be-

DISTRICT LEGISLATORS ON A PROMISCUOUS

STEAL.

HONOBABLE MEMBERS CARRYING OFF CHAIRS, DESKS

SOAPS, FINGER-BRUSHES, ETC., FROM THEIR HALL

-ONE MEMBER INSISTS UPON THE CLOCK, AND

GETS IT BY A WRITTEN ORDER FROM THE BOSS'S

BROTHER-HOW ONE DELEGATE SATISFIED HIS

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHIEGTON, June 23 .- The high character of the

members of the Legislature of the District of Co-

lumbia has had a striking illustration to-day, and

from the Speaker, Mr Arthur Shepherd, down to

the ordinary lay member of that august body, there

has been conpuct which has never been equaled by

the most accomplished heathen Chance. The bill

which passed Congress a few days ago abolished the

Diftrict Government, including the Legislature, the

Governor and other District offices. The Legisla-

ture has not been in session during the Winter, for

when the investigation into District affairs began

Gov. Shepherd, brother of the Speaker, wrote a

LONGING FOR A PEATHER DUSTER.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1876 The Sergeafit-at-Arms or watchman at the House of Delegates is hereby authorized to give the clock new in the hall of the House of Delegates to the bearer, Andrew

Late Speaker House of Delegates. This was sufficient, and Andrew walked off with his prize, although in the contest it had become somewhat damaged. Later in the evening Shepherd denied having written the order. One honorable member took his plunder, and left in its place the following:

This is to certify that I. J. A. Perkins, has borrowed the chair and desk lately eccupied by him to carry home his books and papers.

To the Speaker of House of Delegates.

The pretense given by the members in many cases was that the furniture needed repairs, or that it was borrowed, or, in other cases, its removal was simply a joke. All the brushes, combs, towels, and soap used in the washroom were removed, and it is said that one of the Delegates took a feather duster, second-hand but in good repair, and running the handle down inside his waistband, through one of the legs of his pantaloons, and buttoning the feather end inside his vest, walked serenely away. Happily the portraits of the ex-Mayors were not removed. As soon as the facts of the playful conduct of the delegates became known to ex-Gov. Shepherd, he forbade any further desceration of the place, and directed that the property should be returned. It is said to-night that everything has been returned except a toothbrush, a quantity of soap, and two or three chairs,

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. RECORD OF LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

The number of bills introduced in the House during the session just closed is 3,781, and the number of joint resolutions 116. Only two bills were pocketed by the President, these being retained to prevent them from becoming laws without the President's veto, viz., an act for the relief of Alex ander Burtch, and an act to prevent the useless slaughter of buffalo within the Territories of the United States. The House cleared its docket more thoroughly than usual, as there were only 26 Senate bills on the Speaker's table at the time of adjournment, and one House bill with Senate amendments. One bill only was lost for want of time in enrollment, and this was of an unimportant character, being merely to confirm an agreement among certain Indians. It was a House bill, and had passed the Senate without amendment, and reached the hands of the carolling clerk just as the House was adjusted.

LAW PASSED TO ABOLISH ITALIAN CHILD-SLAVERY.

Capt. Censo Casar Moreno is rejoicing over the enactment of a law for the abolition of slavery of Italian children brought to this country by the so called padroni. Mr. Sargent called up the bill in the Senate, and obtained its passage, with some amendments, at a late hour last night. When the bill reached the House of Representatives to-day. Mr. Page of California asked and secured unanimous consent that it be immediately considered, and that the Senate amendments be concurred in, which was done. Mr. Morens has de-voted three years to this work, and expended on it thousands of dollars. Many Senators and Repesenta-tives heartily congratulated him on the result. He was admitted to the floor of both Houses, and his was admitted to the floor of both Houses, and his bill passed by votes approaching unanimity. The Italian Minister and Consul at New-York have failed to effect the work which Capt. Morens has so successfully accomplished.

THE COMMISSION TO FORM A GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT. E. R. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr.

Mitchell of Wisconsin, a hard-headed Puritan and an equally hard-headed, sensible Scotchman, have been appointed by the Speaker the Commission to frame a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. It would be well if the President would show a little of the good judgment displayed by the Speaker in making selections to office. The Senatorial Commissioners are also well chosen. They are Mesers. Morrill of Maine and Hamilton of Missouri.

ENOUGH FOR FUNERAL EXPENSES. Although no appropriation has been made this see sion for the continuance of the Civil Service Commission, it will not necessarily cease immediately, as there is an unexpended balance amounting to about \$10,000 still remaining in the Treasury from last year's appropriation which may be drawn against up to the 1st of July next.

The Senate bill to reorganize certain branches of the staff of the army passed the House and received the President's signature. The passage of this bill is considered a great victory by the friends of the

> WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

The President to-day withdrew the name of George Woodward as one of the Court of Commissioners o the Alabama Claims, and aominated in his place William A. Porter of Pennsylvania. The latter and the other nominees to be Commissioners, together with John Davis to be clerk to the court, were subsequently confirmed. John C. Lake was confirmed as United States Marshal of the Southern District of Managamin. District of Mississippi.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Jede

dish H. Baxter as Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army, and Col. Stephen V. Benit, Major of Ordnance, to be Chief of the Ordnance Corps, in place of Dyer, deceased, with the rank of Bergadier-General. Representative Bass, who was yesterday confirmed a

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says he will confer with the Secretary of the Treasury before he decides whether or not he will accept the office, though at present he is dispose i to decline it. | For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Third Page.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874.-WITH SUPPLEMENT. THE DISSENSIONS IN FRANCE.

PRESENT POLITICAL ASPECT.

THE ASSEMBLY LIKELY TO REJECT ALL THE CONSTI-TUTIONAL BILLS-JOY OF THE REPUBLICANS OVER THE PROSPECT OF A DISSOLUTION-PLANS OF THE CONSERVATIVES-ACTIVITY OF THE IM-

Paris, Tuesday, June 23, 1874. It is probable that the Assembly will successively reject all the Constitutional bills. The Republicans manifest joy over the prospect, believing that dissolution will be the inevitable result. The Conservatives favor either postponement of the bills until Winter, if none of them can be adopted now, or the intervention of President MacMahon by means of a message holding the Assembly responsible for failure to organize the powers of the Executive.

The vigorous efforts made by the Bonapartists to nfluence public opinion and turn it to their own account cause much uneasiness. The party is organizing committees in every department, establishing newspaper organs, and distributing political documents and petitions urging the restoration of the empire.

There are rumors that the Assembly will adjourn at the end of July.

A banquet will be given at Versailles to-morrow to celebrate the birthday of Gen. Hoche. M. Gambetta is expected to speak on the occasion.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND BONAPARTISTS.

CAUSES OF THE EXASPERATION OF THE IMPERIAL ISTS-INCIDENTS IN THE ASSEMBLY AND AT THE RAILWAY STATION-THE ASSAULT ON GAMBETTA.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, June 12 .- Scenes of noisy misrule at the Versailles theater are of too frequent occurrence and general likeness to require ordinarily more than passing mention. But the "incident" (French for brawl") which broke out in that house last Tuesday and has been followed by a series not yet closed, of incidents and accidents there and elsewhere, is, by its spreading proportions and bearings, of exceptional importance. A Republican deputy from the Nièvre, the department in which the Imperialist candidate, Bourgoing, triumphed, had leave to ask certain questions of Ministers. He produced what purported to be an electioneering document-a circular issued to its agents in that department by the 'Central Committee of the Appeal to the People at Paris." If it really be what it appeared to be, it not only proves the existence and extended action of such organized permanent committee (in violation of law), but the tenor of its contents seems to show a culpable complicity with the Committee of the Ministers of War and the Interior The signature to the circular is illegible; the only address is "Note for L. B., 17;" it is said to have been found in the seat of a railway car (first-class), was first published last week in a Nièvre newspaper, then brought to Paris by the editor of that sheet, and, by Deputy Girerd, to the tribune of the Assembly last Tuesday. He asked the Ministers of War and the Interior to tell what they knew of it He was told that they had known nothing of it till it was published in the newspapers, had of course no complicity with its authors or their purposes, and condemned it in letter and spirit. The Minister of Justice bad already ordered an inquiry with the view to prosecute the authors, and dissolve and punish the illegal Committee, if discovered. M. Rouher then, speaking for Bonapartists in gen-

eral, and especially for himself and the newly elected Bourgoing, declared in his most solemn manner, "that, so far as his knowledge and belief went, no such Central Committee existed; that M. Bourgoing never heard of the pretended circular till it appeared in public print: that he (Rouher) desired nothing so much as a thorough investigation of the matter, with the due punishment of the guilty if discovery followed the investigation." weather was hot, and had been for a week, the theme was exciting because of its bearing on the late suc cesses and fantastic arrogance of the Imperialist party and on the actual critical state of affairs. M. Rouher was frequently interrupted.

M. Gambetta caught the ball at the rebound, and expressing his satisfaction with the answers of those Ministers who had responded to Mr. Girerd's que tions, demanded an equally clear reply from the Minister of Finances, equally inculpated by the circular of "collusion with the detested faction" of Bonapartists, and "more likely to be an accomplice, inasmuch as Minister Magne is a confessed Imperialist." This set fire to the powder, as the French say. M. Rouher, in the old way which he displayed in the Corps Législatif froared out from the tribune his vial of wrathful eloquence on Gambetta, charging him by an allusion as direct as a prosecuting attorney's accusation, with dishonest practices while the latter was "Dictator," and with shame and silent fear before the inquiries into those practices since instituted. Now the powder was all ablaze, Gambetta sprang to the tribune, and, amid volleys of explosive howls, remarked:

I say, gentlemen, that I have never avoided debate or comparison of proofs with the honorable members whom you have appointed to institute an inquiry, and whenever a report has been published from this tribun I have replied to it; but I add that there are those here to whom I refuse the right or title to call any one to account for the Revolution of 4th September-they are the wretches (miserables) who have rained France.

To the bursting of this remark followed a tumult which, for noisy fierceness, surpassed anything in the experience of the oldest habitues of the galleries of the Versailles Assembly. It reminded those comparatively indifferent spectators of whatever best idea historical reading and imagination had given them of a lively session of the Convention circa '93. This lamentable scene in the house was performed anew, with variations of violent speech and gesticu lation, in the refreshment room and first lobbies at Versailles. Other speaking, vociferating, actors and multitudinous supernumerary masses, have kept up related representations-a matinée and an early evening performance-ever since on the Paris stage r second lobby. This second lobby, 15 miles removed from the first

is the station of the Havre Railway, a branch of which runs to Versailles. Abiding a solution of the doubtful question whether a parliamentary government is possible with the French, we have a parliamentary train. For, however unwilling-and the late "scene," it must be confessed, helps, with some other "scenes" at Versailles, to justify their timid or obstinate unwillingness-provincial members are to sit in revolutionary Paris, three in four of them would not regard life as life if they could not sleep and eat in the Capital. So it befalls that the afterbreakfast train (1) p. m.) takes out, and the before dinner train (6 p. m.) brings in, a notable freight of Deputies, whom to have pointed out and to gaze at curious provincials gather about the ticket offices on ordinary days. On gala days, after "incidents," or whou these are expected, resident Parisians, partisans, and lovers of "spectacle," crowd the large covered spaces of the terminus and line the neighboring sidewalks to bid encouraging farewells, to encouragingly hail the returning defenders of this or the other principle-to see what they shall see, to participate in the high gregarious pleasure of being with and feeling with or against) some more Frenchmen. The scenes that have been enacted at noon and

vening in and about the Havre Railway depot in the last few days are in the general of a saddening character. A military man pushed his way through the crowd at the station till he came face to face with Gambetta for the sake of saying to him: "You are the wretch." Gambetta is a member of the National Sovereign Assembly; his person and respect for it are consequently, we would guess, peculiarly under the protecting care of the

National Government police, whose agents were present in large numbers. No harm came to the military insulting Bonapartist gentlemen. That was on the first day, and the train was outward bound. A military man met M. Gambetta, as he left the cars, walked directly up to him, and gave him a severe blow in the face, with elenched fist. He was arrested, brought before the magistrate, and asked his motives for that manner of proceeding. He deposed, with honorable frankness and clearness, that he brutally struck M. Gambetta with clenched fist for the sake of forcing him (Gambetta) to a duel [the brush of a glove would have answered all that purpose], and that he would the same thing over again, simi-

lar call and occasion presenting themselves. That was on the second day running into the third. Among the persons arrested by the police at the Havre Railway station were two Republican members of the National Assembly. They were both released from arrest, on giving proof of their quality of deputies by the first examining commissary of police. That they had, in any sense, violated the law could not be pretended to be proved. The Assembly, hysterically anxious at times for the preservation of its "dignity," is disposed to regard as accidental this outrage to its collective dignity done on the persons of two of its members.

Le l'ays, strident organ of boldly advanced Imperialism, edited by Paul Granier, styled de Cassagnac, petted favorite and buil-dog defender of the Chiselhurst Prince and Empress, outdoes itself in really clever brutal abuse of Republicans. These have proposed to him, M. Paul Granier de Cassagnac, by the mouths of Victor Schoelcher and another, that this representative Imperialist accept the challenge to mortal fight with M. de Clemenceau, delegated representative of the insulted Republicansa queer state of social, ruling law, an almost stranger one of political conditions for a great nation to undergo. But Le Paus is to be suspended, in proof of honest MacMahon's indifferent Ministry's indifferent honesty.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A FUSION OF REPUBLICANS AND RADICALS-MARSHAL CONCHA'S PLAN OF MILE-TARY OPERATIONS. MADRID, Tuesday, June 23, 1874

Señores Castelar and Martos had a long conference yesterday about the fusion of the Republicans and Radicals. The Radicals demand, as a condition Marshal Concha's plan to localize the Carlist insurrec-

tion, and thus eventually, as he hopes, to overthrow it, provides for the establishment of a fortified military line beginning at Losureos, passing Estella, Puenta la Reina and Pampeluna, and terminating at Avis. The Marshal expects by this means to confine the Carlists to a small district of country destitute of resources. He considers it useless to employ his army in continual enragements with an enemy who is without a defli plan of campaign.

The Government troops have defeated and dispersed some Carlist bands near Morelia. The insurgents lost 44 killed in the engagement.

THE BRAZILIAN CABLE. REJOICING OVER ITS SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

Lisson, Tuesday, June 23, 1874. The usual pleasant messages have passed etween the Governments of Portugal and Brazil over the establishment of telegraphic communication be

PERNAMBUCO, Tuesday, June 23, 1874. The successful laying of the submarine cable, bringing Brazil into telegraphic communication with Europe, has been the occasion of much pleasant excitement in this country, and there is general rejoicing in Pernambuco.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONFER

PROPOSED MEETING AT ST. PETERSBURG NEXT YEAR. LONDON, Tuesday, June 23, 1874.

The London Post of to-day says an internaional conference will assemble in St. Petersburg in 1875 for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations adopted by the Paris Convention of 1865 for the government of telegraphic lines. Some 22 States are expecto be represented by delegates.

THE POPE ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE

UNITED STATES. LONDON, Tuesday, June 23, 1874. A Florence journal says the Pope has been resented with a copy of the address sent from the United States to Archbishop Ledochowski of Poscu. The Pope, in replying, spoke most cordially of America, and said: "The United States is the only country where I am really Pope in the eyes of the Government. I am always afraid lest European Governments shall oppose or control my acts, whereas I can freely send pontifical documents to the United States without fear of opposition on the part of its Government."

THE STRIKE OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 23, 1874. Mr. Arch has consented to go to Canada

with a party of agricultural laborers.

At a meeting of farmers in Newmarket to-day, one of the speakers declared he would undertake to import from Canada a sufficient number of unemployed laborers to fill the places of the men locked-out in his section of

FOREIGN NOTES.

The cargo of the Williams & Guion steamship Montana which put back to Liverpool with machinery disabled, has been transferred to the Idaho, which sails for New-York to day. Several persons arrested at Rome on Sunday

or taking a prominent part in the Papal demonstration have been variously sentenced to imprisonment for terms of six, twelve, and eighteen months. The Toronto Globe of yesterday morning

says the Reciprocity Treaty cannot fail to be beneficial to both the countries interested in its operation. It must largely increase the volume of traffic, stimulate industry, and while involving a large expenditure on the part of Canada, give in return an impetus to the levelopment of her mineral resources, as well as to her hipping and agricultural interests. Prominent Cubans lately returned to New-

ork from the interior of the Island do not place the slightest confidence in the report from the Havana ournals that a quarrel had broken out between Press dent Cisneros and Gen. Maximo Gomes. The reason dent Cisneros and Gen. Maximo Gomes. The reasons given for the impossibility of any quarrel is that the civil and military authorities among the insurgents do not enter into any possible competition; that Gomes and the President are on the best of terms, and that they have not been within 180 miles of each other, and are not likely to be so. The whole story they consider a fabrication to deceive the Spaniards in Cuba and make them more confident of the future, and temporarily all all the excitement and dissatisfaction existing among all classes on account of the financial crisis.

At the meeting of the American Dilarime of At the meeting of the American Pilgrims at

the residence of Cardinal Borromeo, in Rome, on the 11th of June, all the leaders of the Catholic Association were present, the attendance numbering about 200 per-sons, including twelve American ladies. Cardinal Borromeo delivered a speech in Italian, praising the seal and courage of the Pilgrims in confronting the dangers and inconvenience of the pilgrimage. Prince Launc and inconvenience of the pilgrimage. Prince Launce-letti then speke also in Italian, in the name of the Association for Promoting Catholic Interests, and stated that it afforded him gleasure to place these Pilgrims on the list of members of the Head Roman Branch of the Association. An American prelate then gave a summary of the two preceding specehes in English, and the statements translated were much cheered. Cardinal Borromeo thereupon appointed the Pilgrims members of the Association, and Bienop Dwenger delivered a speech in Euglish, expressing his gratitude for the honor thereby conferred. The reception was of a very brilliant character.

NATIONAL TRIAL OF REAPERS.

CINCINNATI. June 23 .- A national trial of cupers was held here to-day under the auspices of the Industrial Exposition. The first entry was for respers with self-rakes. The Buckeye went in first and seemed to give great satisfaction with Miller's patent table